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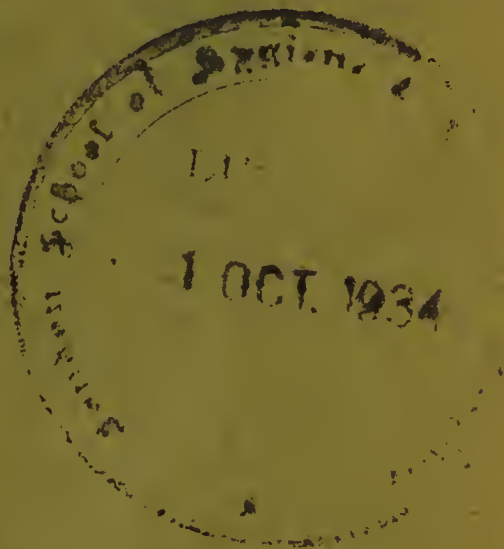
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1572

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
THE GAMBIA, 1931

*(For Report for 1929 see No. 1506 (Price 1s.) and for
Report for 1930 see No. 1543 (Price 1s.))*

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1931.

CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

In the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th centuries the Arabs acquired and recorded a good deal of information about the interior of West Africa, but the cartography of Senegambia remained still a blank south of the Gezola or Gedala Tuareg of the Seguiet-el-Hamra (Wadi Targa) when the Genoese Giovanni di Caringnano made his planisphere in 1320.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the numerous Jewish trading communities which traded mainly in gold from such centres as Tuat and Nul Lamta (Wadi Draa) south to Melli (Bambuk) and beyond, had acquired so much information about the Western Sudan and Sahara that the maps of the cartographers of Majorca as, for instance, the planisphere of Angelino Dulcert (Majorca) 1339 A.D., and that of the converted Jew Mecia de Viladestes 1413 A.D. show a considerable advance in recorded knowledge.

The latter shows Taghazza or Taodeni of the salt mines (the Tutek of the El Bekri) as Tutega, and also Tacnur, the country of the Tucolor, and for the first time the Gambia River is shown under the name "N'gelaka". To the North of the N'gelaka is a name Ude or Wude, also a country and cape called Abach as well as Ihsengar (the Senegal River). In the valley of the river N'gelaka, a place called Tegerut is shown, the name being probably akin to the name N'gelaka, both being derived from the Berber N'gel, N'gar, or N'gir with Berber ending -ek or -ik. Angelico Dulcert shows, to the south of the coast region called Abach, a people called Felle who are probably identical with the Ude of Viladestes, i.e., Fulbe.

Though Phœnician sailors from Gadeira (Cadiz) are said to have traded down the West Coast of Africa, the first recorded European exploratory expedition to the Gambia by sea was that of the Genoese Antonio Usodimare, who, on the 12th December, 1455, wrote to his relatives that he had "gone 800 leagues further than any other Christian" and had navigated his 'caravel' as far as the Gamba (Gambia).

Usodimare had left Genoa about the time of the death of the King of Spain, John II of Castile in 1454, at a time when the Spaniards were busy protesting to the Pope against the Portuguese expeditions to Cape Bogador and beyond, but Usodimare's interests or sympathies led him to take back to Lisbon an envoy from a Gambian chief, and agree to make a second voyage to the Gambia as an envoy of the King of Portugal, Alphonso V.

In the letter above quoted, he remarks that he is to sail again in ten days from Lisbon. He also says that the envoy from the Gambian chief was a descendant of a Portuguese sailor who had been saved from one of the ships of the Vivaldi Expedition which had been lost about 170 years before, i.e., in 1285.

Usodimare related his adventures "in the land of Badomel" (i.e., the land of the Bur Dumel) to the Venetian Ca'da Mosto. The latter, on the 22nd March, 1455, set out on board a Portuguese 'caravel', supplied by Prince Henry the Navigator, to make further explorations in Senegambia. Ca'da Mosto records that the King of the Jolofs at this time "was called Zucholin". Ca'da Mosto disembarked at Cayor, "the palm beach of Bur Dumel". At the town of the 'Bisboror', the nephew of the king, Ca'da Mosto was entertained. The Bur Dumel was a professing Muhammedan at this time.

The Jolof kingdom is said by Ca'da Mosto to have extended east as far as the country of the Fulbe and the Tucolor. South of the Kingdom of Joal and north of the Gambia was the country of the Barbasines. Their King lived in the interior in a fortified town called Jagaon (Jago) in place of the former capital M'bissel in Sine west of Kaolack. Ca'da Mosto also disembarked on an island in the estuary of the Gambia which he called the Isle of St. Andrew after the christian name of a sailor who was buried there.

On proceeding further Ca'da Mosto was told that the country belonged to King Farisangal (Bur Senegal) a vassal of the Bur Melli.

Twenty leagues south of the Gambia (100 miles) Ca'da Mosto met the Casa Mansa, but before making this journey he records that he went 60 leagues (240 miles) "to the south" in the kingdom of the 'Battimansa'. The word 'south' however, here does not mean "directly south", but south east. The Battimansa was the King of the "Baddi-bu", between the Bintang Creek and Kantora. Almost at the same time as Ca'da Mosto's visit to the Gambia, it was visited by Diago Gomez who also mentions the 'Farisangal' (Bur Senegal). Guided by a certain Bucker (Bukr) Gomez visited Kantora. It was believed by these travellers that the Senegal and Gambia were two mouths of one river enclosing the "delta of the Nile of Gana". The two rivers are so shown on a Venetian map of that period.

According to Pacheco Pereira, the chief commercial centre of Kantora at this time was called Sutuku. The whole of the right bank of the Upper River was subject to the King of Melle (Bur Melle), the left bank presumably being the Kingdom of the Batti Mansa.

The trade route from Kaukau (Gao) to Kantora at this time passed Samanda (near Segou on the Upper Niger), Connuberta (Galam), and Cerçeculle (Sarahulle), according to an informant of Gomez.

Gomez made a second Expedition to the Gambia and visited Ulimansa (Mansa of Wuli) and then the Battimansa on the left bank with whom he made some kind of treaty.

The King of Nomyans (Niumi), who had hitherto been hostile, was also visited, and a treaty, "sealed by drinking the red and white wine of Portugal", was made.

In 1460 Gomez returned not to Niumi but to the 'Barbasines', neighbours of the Serreos (Sereres). The Bur Gebil (Jolof chief of the Griots) had just been defeated and pursued by the Burbuk, (Jolof king) and had taken refuge at a port called Zaza (Albreda).

The voyages made by Ca'da Mosto and by Gomez established the trade supremacy of the Portuguese on the West Coast of Africa and they were able to maintain a monopoly for more than a century. An English expedition, fitted out in 1481 was prevented from sailing by the influence of King John II of Portugal. In 1588 a Patent from Queen Elizabeth gave certain merchants of Devon and London a monopoly for ten years of the "free and whole trafique trade and feat of merchandise" to and within the Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was stated in the Patent that one voyage had already been performed. The second voyage under the Charter, which was made in 1591, is described in Hakluyt. The French had then traded in these parts for above 30 years, but the "Frenchmen never used to go into the river of Gambia, which is a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals".

The annexation of Portugal to Spain under Philip II in 1580 caused the decline of Portuguese maritime enterprise, and early in the 17th century the English established themselves in the Gambia and the French in Senegal to the north. For the following two centuries these countries contended with varying fortunes for the mastery of the two rivers, the coast ports between and the trade of the hinterland.

In the 18th century the Royal African Company controlled the commerce of the Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves and gold and ivory and beeswax.

Chartered Company administration was, however, ruined by the Act of 1807, which abolished the slave trade, and although an annual subsidy of £23,000 was paid to the Company, it was unable to make a profit and its assets were taken over by the Crown.

Since 1816 the seat of Government has been at Bathurst, which was founded by the English merchants who left Senegal and the Island of Goree when those territories were restored to France after the Napoleonic wars. It was named after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Geography.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntaur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than

two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jollofs, Mandingos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

Upper River Province, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu, Fuladu East and Fuladu Central has an area of 911 square miles and a population of 35,400. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandingos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

MacCarthy Island Province consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Dunkunku Niamina, Fuladu West, Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,186 sq. miles and the population 53,250. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population are Jollofs and Mandingos.

South Bank Province includes the Districts of Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,088 sq. miles and the population 48,900. The Headquarters are at Bakan, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandingos but there are a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Kombo Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

North Bank Province has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 47,640. The districts of the Province are Lower Niimi, Upper Niimi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandingo in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandingos, Jollofs and Turankoes (Mahommedan Fulas) while the two Niimis are mainly mixed Joloff and Mandingo districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

Meteorological statistics, 1931.

CAPE ST. MARY. STATION.

Month.				Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	...	73.2	45	—
February	...	...	...	72.9	54	0.46
March	...	...	...	73.7	58	—
April	...	...	...	75.0	59	—
May	...	...	..	74.2	71	0.14
June	...	...	...	78.1	67	2.45
July	...	...	...	79.6	76	8.76
August	...	...	...	81.7	72	4.36
September	...	...	...	80.0	80	16.29
October	...	...	...	83.1	95	1.16
November	...	...	...	79.1	63	—
December	...	...	...	74.1	42	—
Total	...	...	...	—	—	33.62 ins.

In the Protectorate the records of rainfall were :

South Bank Province	(Sukuta)	35.06	ins.
North Bank Province	(Kerewan)	23.31	„
MacCarthy Island Province	(Georgetown)	33.07	„
Upper River Province	(Wuli)	29.09	„

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

Protectorate System.—This system was established in 1894 and administration in the Protectorate hinges on the Chief (or Sefo) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Sefo for his town and the Sefo to the Commissioner of the Province for his district.

The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising, in the community, which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers is often able by virtue of his office to act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Sefo holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandingo word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remain, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Chief one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Chief's utility and prestige.

The Sefo is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a Chief. Apart from general administrative duties and supervision of his district the Sefo is the President of the Native Tribunal of his district, he exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

Local Government—In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of the Town, and is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments concerned, of six Members elected by the Town Wards and of four Members, nominated by the Governor, representing the Commercial and Shipping interests.

Meetings of the Council were held in each quarter and the advice and assistance given to Government were of great value.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants reside on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the Town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the Races in the Protectorate is as follows :—

Mandingo	85,640
Jollof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambarra	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	<u>185,150</u>

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows :—

			Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births Registered).
1927	...	...	269	403	317
1928	...	...	262	461	395
1929	...	...	315	502	333
1930	...	...	366	411	283
1931	...	...	422	369	227

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered, since certificates of death and burial permits are required in all cases, in some instances, births of infants to parents, in particular to illiterate parents, are not registered. This would account for the comparatively large excess of deaths over births which have been registered in previous years. The statistics indicate, however, that more births are being registered from year to year and this is undoubtedly due to the fact that parents, including the illiterates, are beginning to realize the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

Emigration and immigration.

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French Territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past three years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows:—1,083 in 1929, 940 in 1930 and 851 in 1931; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who :—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount.

At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor not having become destitute or unable to support himself, departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the Gambia is on the whole satisfactory. Complaints of the Respiratory and Digestive Systems are most prevalent; thus in 1931 there were 3,092 cases of the former, with 18 deaths, and 4,290 cases of the latter, with 13 deaths. It is noticeable that respiratory complaints occur most commonly in the relatively cold season January to April and digestive system complaints during the rains June to October.

The Gambia is entirely an agricultural Colony, containing no mines or factories, and as a result no complaints are met with which can be ascribed to these two factors. Malaria fever is the most usual tropical complaint under treatment; in 1931 there were 1,277 cases with 2 deaths.

There are one Hospital and two Dispensaries in the Protectorate, in charge of a Medical Officer, and from these centres prophylactic work is undertaken in the way of Vaccination against small-pox and the treatment and care of yaws, etc. In Bathurst there is an European and African General Hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in the charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and also in the Clinics. In addition there is a Public Health Department which attends to drainage and sanitary organization.

During 1931 there was no outbreak of serious illness such as yellow fever, plague, small-pox. The work at the Victoria Hospital remained much the same in volume; the general public showed an increasing appreciation of the special nature of the help obtainable at the Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics.

Two modern Wards were constructed at the Victoria Hospital to replace two which were dilapidated and out-of-date. These new Wards are light, airy and cheerful and consequently have a beneficial effect on those who occupy them.

Very welcome improvements in the drainage of streets were started. Sand filling of certain low areas and deep depressions was undertaken as part of the constant warfare against insect pests. The treatment of such areas and depressions with chemicals is expensive whereas once filled with sand no further expense is entailed.

The Health Department continued operations against mosquito breeding—this work is both difficult and expensive owing to the existence of large numbers of crab holes which provide ideal hatching-out places for mosquitoes.

CHAPTER V. HOUSING

There are no slums in Bathurst and the houses and compounds are all well kept. There is some overcrowding at times during the "Trade Season" but not of a serious nature. Amelioration of living conditions is provided for by moving people when possible from low lying to reclaimed areas. All houses and compounds are periodically inspected by the Public Health Authorities and the Sanitary Laws are rigidly enforced. Houses are constructed of different kinds of material; for instance, some are of wattle and daub, others of brick; others again are of concrete blocks, and the most usual roofing is of corrugated iron.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. These houses are well suited to local conditions. There is no overcrowding since ample space is available for expansion. The houses and villages generally are very well kept and sanitation is satisfactory. Periodical inspections of villages are made by the Commissioners and officers of the Medical Staff.

In the Protectorate the houses are almost invariably built and owned by the occupants and the same applies, though to a less extent, in Bathurst.

Statistics.

Province.			Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province	...	...	47,636	20,509
South Bank Province	...	...	48,888	21,194
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	53,254	32,540
Upper River Province	...	...	35,372	18,113
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)	...	...	14,370	3,177

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation". In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guineacorn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Cotton is grown on a fairly extensive scale in some Provinces, particularly the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of coloured cloth.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Tons	Value £
1927	65,107	916,191
1928	74,442	1,092,790
1929	56,355	765,564
1930	74,761	867,634
1931	66,811	506,125

A small export trade is done in Palm Kernels, Hides and Wax. In 1931 the exports of these commodities were:—

		£
Palm Kernel	828 tons value	7,444
Hides	14,253 lbs do	1,953
Wax	11,604 lbs do	344.

There is no organized animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the River and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1931 some 6,000 head of cattle are reported to have died in the Gambia of Rinderpest and Pleuro-pneumonia, but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind

from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the Gambia are practically all Fulas or Jolas in the South Bank Province.

In addition to cattle there are a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs which are reared mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
		£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	...	863,376	1,010,686	597,161	529,985	250,311
Specie	...	93,365	224,977	20,691	12,775	2,302
Total	...	956,741	1,235,663	617,852	542,760	252,613

The following table shows the principal items of Imports from the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1931.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	4,513	...	336	...	851	...	5,700
Bags & Sacks No. ...	1,710	859	225	...	712	100,904	3,506
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ...	654	...	...	...	634	7,416 galls.	1,288
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes ...	622	...	1,727	...	148	1,539 cwt.	2,497
Boots, Shoes and Slippers	1,219	45	348	...	615	12,673 pairs	2,182
Cement ...	1,077	...	8	...	73	439 tons	1,158
Cotton Piece Goods ...	21,717	5	901	...	6,337	1,354,373 sq.yds.	28,960
Coal ...	4,485	...	602	...	...	2,052 tons	5,087
Cotton Manufacture (other)	1,879	...	751	...	1,045	...	3,675
Cotton Yarn ...	780	...	4,340	...	654	82,905 lbs.	5,774
Flour Wheaten	175	..	1,473	3,956	...	9,397 cwt.	5,604
Hats and Caps	824	...	281	...	337	...	1,442
Kola-Nuts ...	...	18,892	...	...	68	11,965 cwt.	18,960
Lumber ...	2,095	777	493	77	414	235,278 sup.ft.	3,856
Medicines and Drugs ...	1,514	...	184	91	11	...	1,800
Metal all kinds	4,975	...	572	...	730	...	6,277
Motor Cars and Lorries No.	2,001	...	...	542	521	21	3,064
Oils, Edible ...	633	...	889	...	3,527	41,601 galls.	5,049
Oils, not Edible	723	1,071	369	8,828	1,398	211,037 galls.	12,389
Rice ...	1,211	12,171	27,412	...	8,642	105,956 cwt.	49,436
Salt ...	19	..	...	...	3,944	1,704 tons	3,963
Soap ..	57	...	2,553	...	12	2,618 cwt.	2,622
Spirits, potable	1,381	...	245	...	114	2,190 galls.	1,740
Sugar ...	1,004	...	6,866	38	440	9,810 cwt.	8,348
Tea ...	4,500	...	262	...	1495	79,313 lbs.	6,257
Tobacco ...	5,778	...	110	5,854	93	163,071 lbs.	11,835
Wines...	201	...	2,725	...	276	30,030 galls.	3,202

The percentages of Imports from all Countries, exclusive of Specie, were as follows :—

Country.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	38.76	37.99	34.42	34.39	37.73
British Possessions ...	12.95	10.23	10.69	11.11	14.45
Totals—British Empire	51.71	48.22	45.11	45.50	52.18
Denmark ...	01.32	01.89	—	—	—
France ...	30.65	34.08	39.65	29.75	24.52
Germany ...	05.58	05.19	02.63	03.68	3.67
Holland ...	01.35	02.04	—	01.76	1.78
U. S. A. ...	05.38	05.60	06.63	06.87	8.35
Other Countries ...	04.01	02.98	05.98	12.44	9.50

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of Imports for the last five years :—

Article.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	3 14. 9½	3 6. 7½	3 10. 1¾	2 14. 7½	2 12. 9
Coal per ton	2 18. 6	2 9. 0	2 9. 10	2 9. 7	2 9. 1½
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yds.	0 0. 7	0 0. 7¼	0 0. 5¾	0 0. 6½	0 0. 5
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	1 0. 9	0 18. 7	0 16. 7¼	0 14. 11½	0 11. 11
Kola Nuts per cwt.	4 1. 8	5 6. 0	4 2. 1	3 14. 6	1 11. 8
Oils Edible per gall.	0 3. 11½	0 3. 8	0 3. 8	0 2. 10¾	0 2. 5
Rice per cwt.	0 14. 5	0 13. 8½	0 13. 6¼	0 12. 8	0 9. 3¾
Salt per ton	1 12. 0	1 15. 9	1 6. 10½	1 9. 2	2 6. 6
Sugar per cwt.	1 5. 11	0 19. 7	0 19. 5½	0 17. 1¼	0 17. 0
Tea per lb.	0 2. 1¾	0 2. 2¾	0 2. 3¾	0 2. 1	0 1. 6¾

Exports.

The Exports for the last five years including Specie were as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	999,000	1,156,009	840,929	898,807	527,111
Specie ...	887	22,400	3,831	7,836	2,761
Total ...	999,887	1,178,409	844,760	906,643	529,872

The following table shows the principal items of Exports to the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1931.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	1,595	12,376	3,405	514	396	4,187
British Possessions	7	58	—	—	—	—
France ...	39,476	298,543	9,190	1,252	—	—
Germany ...	13,746	101,512	1,658	187	432	3,257
Holland ...	10,291	80,166	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	1,696	13,470	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	66,811	506,125	14,253	1,953	828	7,444

The percentages of Exports to all Countries exclusive of Specie were as follows:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	08.20	33.80	15.18	19.35	03.83
British Possessions ...	00.47	00.57	03.64	01.96	00.82
Totals British Empire ...	08.67	34.37	18.82	21.31	04.65
Denmark ...	01.50	06.38	06.83	04.29	—
France ...	42.10	30.92	33.03	39.95	56.90
French W. A. Possessions	01.06	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	19.72	20.60	28.01	17.82	19.91
Holland ...	20.70	05.81	10.26	16.17	15.21
Other Countries ...	06.25	01.92	03.05	00.46	03.33

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	13. 19. 7	14. 12. 4	13. 10. 5	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0. 0. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0. 0. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Palm Kernels per ton	16. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15. 12. 0	13. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Shipping.

The percentages of Shipping of various Nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

				1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	63.9	64.1	67.9	62.0	55.4
French	...	...	...	11.4	12.4	13.4	12.4	19.0
Dutch	...	...	...	6.0	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.3
German	...	...	...	4.9	4.3	5.4	5.7	3.3
Norwegian...	...	...	...	3.7	2.8	3.3	5.6	—
American	...	...	...	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.8
Italian	...	...	...	2.5	3.9	—	—	1.8
Swedish	..	...	...	—	—	1.2	3.0	7.2
Danish	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2.9
Other Countries	...	...	...	4.0	4.1	1.1	2.8	1.3

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives, from French Territory, enter Bathurst to obtain employment; whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

Rates of pay.

The rates of pay for artisans such as Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Fitters, Masons and Painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day ($8\frac{1}{2}$ hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows:—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in some cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (*e. g.* sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/6 to 2/- a day and in some instances are provided with accommodation. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 9d to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work, but the wage in Bathurst is seldom less than 1/- a day. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, *e.g.*, ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crop is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local native each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subject referred to above.

Cost of living.

In the Protectorate "corn" is the staple diet of the labouring class, whilst a considerable amount of rice, bread and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer.

The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows:—

Rice or corn	...	...	...	3d
Bread	...	...	...	1d
Fish	...	...	...	1d
Oil	...	...	...	1d
Sugar	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}d$
Condiments	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}d$
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>7d</u>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1d.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than that in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples:—

	1931	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	25/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/-	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	11/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/6	4/-
Sugar per lb.	3d	5½d.

Cost of living. European Government Officials.

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst:—

	£
Servants	70
Washing	12
Firewood	9
Electric Light	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, egg, etc.)	40
Provisions & Wines	125
Tobacco	10
Widows and Orphans Pension contribution	24
Miscellaneous Expenditure including equipment	35
Total	<u>£335</u>

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in the Gambia is controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor is the President. The Members of the Board include all the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as may be nominated by the Governor. The nominated members hold office for a period of not more than three years and they include representatives of the three Missions which operate in the Gambia, namely, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Missions. The powers of the Board are defined in the Education Ordinance (No. 14 of 1903). Briefly, the Board is empowered to dispose annually of such sum as the Legislative Council has granted for the promotion of Education and to make regulations respecting grants-in-aid to assisted schools, the conduct of schools generally, the award of scholarships and other matters connected with the Education Ordinance. Such Regulations, after approval by the Governor-in-Council, come into operation as from the date on which they appear in the Gazette, but are subject to disallowance by His Majesty.

The Head of the Education Department is the Superintendent of Education who, in addition to administering the Department, exercises a general supervision over all the schools and training institutions in the Gambia.

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational education are provided by the Government. There is no University education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1931, had a total of 1,853 pupils on the registers (1,233 boys and 620 girls) and an average attendance of 1,150. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard. Five of them are maintained by Missions (Anglican one, Roman Catholic two and Wesleyan two) and the Government maintains a Mohammedan School at which Arabic is taught in addition to the English subjects.

There are four Secondary Schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions. The total numbers on the register in 1931 were 87 boys and 92 girls with average attendances of 72 and 75 respectively. Scholarships to these Secondary Schools are given each year by the Government.

A Manual Training Centre is maintained by Government, and boys from all the Bathurst schools attend for instruction in carpentry.

As regards Vocational Training, a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst in 1930, under the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions, at which some fifty Bathurst elementary school teachers have completed a two years' course of instruction. There are also a number of students training for the teaching profession. The Government provides a number of scholarships to the Training School.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in MacCarthy Island Province, at which there are sixty boys, mostly the sons or relatives of chiefs. There is also a small vernacular school with 27 pupils at Bakan, near Bathurst, and the Wesleyan Mission have opened three vernacular schools in Kombo.

The Wesleyan Mission also maintain an elementary school at Georgetown at which 22 boys and 25 girls attended in 1931 with an average daily attendance of 24.

During 1931 the Superintendent of Education supervised the training of teachers in conjunction with the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions. Fifty-two elementary school teachers completed the second year and four new teachers-in-training commenced the first year of the course. The course follows the London University training syllabus, but is adapted where necessary to the local needs of the teachers. It has been given a practical bias in all subjects, among which, in addition to the usual teacher training subjects, are included physical training and games, agriculture, nature study and manual training for men and sewing for women.

Manual training was continued and very good results were achieved. The teachers in training attended the centre, with a view to their being able, at a later date, to teach Manual Training in their own schools; many of them attained a high standard of proficiency.

In the Protectorate the four vernacular schools in the Kombo were inspected by the Superintendent of Education and the headmasters were advised and assisted with their work. In addition to vernacular work in reading, writing and arithmetic, gardening and carpentry were also taught to the boys, and sewing classes were given once a week to the girls of the village in which the schools are situated.

Visits were paid to the Armitage School at Georgetown several times during the year. The system of keeping the registers and fees registers at the school was revised and in consultation with the Auditor new and improved registers were started. A ledger was also opened showing the articles made in the Bathurst Manual Training Centre, together with particulars regarding their cost and sales.

Meetings with the school Managers were held by the Superintendent of Education and the curriculum of the elementary schools in Arithmetic, History, English and Geography was amended with a view to the general revision of the curriculum of the schools at a later date.

Rules were drawn up in conjunction with the Managers of the schools regarding such subjects as the absence of teachers from school, medical certificates for teachers on the sick list, punishments, and transfer certificates.

The following examinations were held during the year :— London Matriculation, Cambridge School Certificate, Cambridge Local Preliminary, Clerical Services, Elementary Schools Annual Examination.

A short History of the Gambia written by the Superintendent of Education was published for the Department by the Government Press and copies were supplied on sale to all the schools.

Welfare Institutions etc.

Free medical treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment etc. in the Colony.

Recreation etc.

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. Organized games are conducted by the schools who are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and Cricket leagues have been formed by the native residents of Bathurst and Government has provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once in every week by the Police Band on MacCarthy Square and also in front of Government House, when the gardens are thrown open to the public. These concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External :—

For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Coy. Ltd. There is a monthly service but other-wise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every six weeks.

*Internal :—**River Transport :—*

As stated in Chapter 1 the Gambia River is navigable for ocean-going vessels as far as Kuntaur (150 miles from Bathurst) and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina (292 miles).

During the trading season, ground-nuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters and also in cutters and schooners, though the latter have now been almost entirely replaced by steam craft.

Marine Department :—

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons) weekly from November to May and fortnightly during the remaining months of the year.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.
Passengers carried	21,119	11,980
Cargo (tons)	2,696	2,409
Revenue from passenger traffic ...	£4,705	£4,232
Revenue from freight	£4,685	£3,712

The decline in 1931 was due to the trade depression.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for Harbour services at Bathurst.

Roads :—

There are four trunk roads:

No. 1 :— Bathurst—Sukuta—Brikama—Kafuta—N. Demban—
Bwiam—Brumen Ferry. (87 miles).

No. 2 :— Barra—Berrending—Bantanding—Dasalami—Banni
Njakundu—Illiassa. (62 miles).

No. 3 :— Illiassa—Katchang Ferry—Konkoba—Kwinella—
Jatabba—Brumen Ferry—(22½ miles) with branch eastwards at
Jatabba to Sandenu and the French boundary (2½ miles)

No. 4 :—Bantanding (on Road 2) to the French boundary ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

In addition there is a Secondary road running from Illiassa via Ballanghar, Bansang Ferry, Basse to Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate. The total mileages of Secondary roads in each Province are approximately as follows :—

North Bank Province	116 miles
South Bank Province	95 miles
MacCarthy Island Province	280 miles
Upper River Province	200 miles.

Ferries:—

Passenger and vehicular ferries have been installed, and are maintained, by Government in connexion with the road system at the following points :—

Kerewan	(Road No. 2)
Katchang—Konkoba	(Road No. 3)
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2
Basse	

There is also a small passenger ferry at Bali in the Jawarra Creek.

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1931.

Postal Service :—

Mails are conveyed by the Government river steamers. The General Post Office is in Bathurst and there are District Post Offices at Kuntaur, Georgetown, Basse and Fattoto.

During 1931 the number of letters and other Postal matter, exclusive of parcels, amounted to 182,483 (including 11,008 registered articles) as compared with 271,650 (including 14,500 registered articles) in 1930. Some use was made of the air mail service from Dakar by which means 818 letters were despatched.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 4,227 (including 271 insured packets) as against 6,093 (including 488 insured packets) in 1930.

Statistics of the Money and Postal Order traffic are as follows :—

	1930	1931
	£	£
Money Orders issued and paid, value	34,736	27,430
Revenue derived from Money Orders	233	158
Postal Orders issued & paid	7,674	2,910
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	60	47

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1931 was £1,514 as compared with £2,196 in 1930.

Telephone Service (Bathurst):—

The service was satisfactorily maintained. The total number of subscribers was 64 and the service produced a revenue of £139 as against £217 in 1930.

Wireless Service:—

There are four Wireless stations situated at Bathurst, Kuntaur, Georgetown and Basse, the radius of the three last-named being about 250 miles. In 1931 a new 2 Kilowatt valve transmitter was installed at the Bathurst Station giving a range of over 1,000 miles. Improvements were also effected during the year in the apparatus at the other stations. The revenue derived from this service in 1931 was £428 and £511 in 1930.

There is no telegraph system in the Gambia.

CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Bank.

The only Bank in this Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.

Currency.

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/–, 1/–, 6d, 3d, 1d, & $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African Currency Notes of 20/– & 10/– denominations (French five-franc pieces which were formerly in circulation were demonetised in 1922).

Stocks of Currency are held on behalf of the West African Currency Board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the Notes in circulation on the 31st December 1931 was £211,932 as compared with £207,932 on the 31st December 1930 whilst Alloy Coins to the value of £210,149 were in circulation at the end of 1931 as against £224,699 at the end of the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

Standard Weights and Measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial Measures of Capacity, Length & Surface) are prescribed by the Weights & Measures Ordinance of 1902 and are kept by Government.

The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of all public works in the Colony and Protectorate, for which provision is made in the annual Estimates, and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen and two African Foremen of Works; the Accounts and Stores staff consists of two Accountants and ten African Clerks.

In addition to the above-mentioned works the Department operates the Electric Light and Power Services, comprising some 35 miles of distribution mains, the Bathurst Waterworks, the Fire Protection Plant and the Government Motor Transport Service.

Roads, streets and tram-lines in Bathurst are maintained by the Department as is also the Government Wharf.

The main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate serving the creeks and the lower river, are also maintained by the Department.

*Activities during 1931.**(a) MAINTENANCE (Expenditure £15,796.)**Bathurst Water Supply.*

The question of the condition of the mains and the improvement of the supply generally was the subject of a special report by Mr. Howard Humphreys, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer, who visited the Colony in February and March. A scheme for the renewal of the supply-mains was prepared and application was made for financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund to enable the scheme to be undertaken.

The total number of gallons pumped during 1931 amounted to 43,034,000 gallons.

The rates charged are as follows :

General Water Rate	...	...	1½ per cent of rateable value
Water Supply Rate for taps in yards	£2	per annum	
Water Supply to vessels	...	...	1/4 per 100 gallons
Meter Rate	...	...	1/6 per 1,000 gallons.

Revenue.

Water Rates (1½ per cent Rateable value)	...	£784. 0. 0.
Supply Rate (£2 per annum)	...	164. 0. 0.
Watering Vessels—83,330 galls. at 1/4 per 100 gallons		56. 0. 0.
Total	...	<u>£1,004. 0. 0.</u>

In addition, the value of the water supplied to Government Departments amounted to £2,681.

Expenditure.

Excluding the emoluments of the permanent staff the expenditure during 1931 on the maintenance of the water supply amounted to £1,991.

Electric Light Supply, Bathurst.

During the year a total of 312,817 units was generated as compared with the 279,863 units during the previous year.

A number of new installations and extensions were carried out, the chief being the completion of the extension to buildings and quarters at Cape St. Mary and the supply of Power for the machinery in the new Platers' Shop at the Marine Department Workshops representing a total of 31 K.W. extra load.

The earnings from the supply of Electrical energy during the year amounted to £6,981, whilst the cost of maintenance (exclusive of permanent staff) was £2,444.

The rates charged are :—Lighting, 9d per unit (minimum charge 10/- per month), Domestic, 3d per unit (minimum charge 2/6 per month), Power, 6d per unit and a contract rate fixed by agreement.

Free services include the lighting of streets, the Hospital, Government Wharf, Government offices and the Wireless Station.

Ice Factory.

Approximately 88½ tons of ice were manufactured in the Government Ice Factory during 1931 and of this amount nearly 81 tons were retailed to the public at the price of 1d a lb. Cash sales realized £622, whilst the value of the ice supplied to Victoria Hospital and the Health Department was £129. The total cost to Government of producing the ice was £427.

General.

The Department also undertook the usual maintenance and repairs of public buildings, roads, and Bathurst Wharf. The Motor Transport Service was satisfactorily maintained.

(b) CONSTRUCTION ETC. (Expenditure £19,204.)

The principal works carried out during the year included :—

Victoria Hospital.

A new Ward and Store were built at a cost of £1,100. The Ward is of cement-block work and is situated on the site of an old ward. Accommodation for 24 patients is provided.

Public Health Lines.

Two further blocks of 14 rooms, each with a verandah back and front, were built for the Board of Health at a cost of £1,750.

Police Lines.

Work was completed on a block consisting of 10 rooms, with a verandah on one side, to enable the Band personnel to be housed in Barracks.

Platers' Shop, Marine Department.

A temporary shelter was erected for the new radial-drilling, punching and plate-bending machinery.

Albert Market, Bathurst.

A cooling chamber was provided and the refrigerating plant erected.

Permanent Headquarters for Commissioner at Kerevan, North Bank Province.

A two-storey building in concrete blockwork was erected, the upper storey forming the living quarters, consisting of dining room, two bedrooms, kiosk, front and back verandahs, and the usual offices. Storage accommodation was provided in the lower storey, where there is also a garage. The ground floor is of concrete, and the first floor is of timber. The roof is covered with boarding and asbestos tiles, and ceilings are panelled in Tentest sheets. A large tank was provided for the storage of rain water.

Royal West African Frontier Force Barracks, Cape St. Mary.

A Spare Kit Store was built of cement blocks and a concrete block laundry building and a Small Arms Magazine were also erected. Fixed baths, with water supply, were installed in the British Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters.

Office Accommodation.

Several rooms in the Secretariat compound were converted into offices for the Land and Audit Departments and the top storey of the Northern wing into transit quarters.

Roads in Bathurst.

The principal streets dealt with during the year were :—

Clifton Road—metalled and treated with Spraymex.

Box Bar—embankment across the swamp made into a roadway.

Lasso Wharf—Victoria Embankment, ballasted for vehicular traffic.

Allen Street—surfaced with laterite.

Spalding Street—surfaced with laterite.

Telegraph Road—ballasted.

Wellington Street—leading to the Barra Ferry Jetty surfaced with laterite.

Protectorate Roads (Consolidation.)

Trunk Road No. 2.

Work proceeded according to programme on the section Barra-Illiassa. All the six causeways between Barra and Bantanding and the French Border were widened and surfaced with laterite ; the $2\frac{1}{4}$ mile causeway between Dasalami and the Suarrakunda Creek opposite Kerewan was raised and widened throughout its length and stone was collected for surfacing. The Ba Bolong Causeway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was also improved.

Trunk Road No. 3.

From Illiassa to Katchang Tenda the washouts which occurred during the rains were repaired or the road diverted. On the section Konkoba to the French Border *via* Sandenu, laterite stone was collected and work was commenced on all the ten short causeways when labour became available in December.

Reclamation Lasso Wharf Area, Bathurst.

Approximately £3,000 was expended on reclamation, which work was carried on partly with the object of relieving local unemployment. Mud filling in the Lasso Wharf Area was commenced in February when ninety-two men, selected in turn by the Ward Heads, were employed weekly. Some sand filling was also carried on. Sand was dumped from lorries in the Box Bar Area for the benefit of residents who quickly removed it to fill their yards and compounds. A leading Hopper was erected on the North foreshore for the rapid filling of lorries employed on this work.

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court and the Mohammedan Court.

The Mohammedan Court was established in 1895. It is presided over by a Cadi. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. In practice, its work is mainly confined to divorce and dowry among the Mohammedans. The proceedings are conducted in Mandingo or Jolloff but a summarised record is made in Arabic. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Police Court is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not assigned to the Supreme Court and he may also hear and determine summarily thefts and cognate offences where the value of the property does not exceed £20 and the accused will be adequately punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Assaults and wounding and infliction of bodily harm, not amounting to felony, may also be dealt with summarily and a like imprisonment imposed. A further extension of summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate is given by Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance 1931 (No. 2 of 1931) which adopted *inter alia* the Criminal Justice Act 1925.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. Several Europeans and Africans, both Christians and Mohammedans, are on the list of Justices of the Peace. Their jurisdiction with respect to the thefts and cognate offences mentioned above is limited to cases where the value of the property does not exceed £5 and they have no jurisdiction in cases of aggravated assaults.

The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies by way of case stated from the Police Court to the Supreme Court.

The Court of Requests is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, and breach of promise of marriage. The court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners. The procedure is summary and the general object of the court is the collection of small debts speedily and cheaply. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from the subordinate courts, the Judge reviews, under the Summary Review Ordinance, all criminal cases tried by these courts in the Colony and the Protectorate. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Colonial Courts i.e. the Supreme Court, the Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have jurisdiction in the Protectorate as well as in the Colony. *The Protectorate Courts* properly so called are the Native Tribunals established in each district by the Protectorate Ordinance. Such Tribunals may be constituted by the Commissioner (the political officer) sitting alone or with native members, in which case the tribunal may try summarily all but the more serious criminal offences and may impose imprisonment up to two years. When constituted by native members only, the powers of punishment and the jurisdiction are restricted and their decisions are subject to review and rehearing if necessary by the Commissioner. The civil jurisdiction of these tribunals is that of the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court at Bathurst, except that when the Commissioner sits the limit of amount of claim is extended to £200. In practice this jurisdiction is never used; all cases of value are brought in the Supreme Court. No lawyers can appear before a native tribunal without the special leave of the Judge of the Supreme Court or the Commissioner of the Province. An appeal lies in all cases from a tribunal when presided over by the Commissioner to the Supreme Court.

Coroner's Court.

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioner.

Staff.

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of native tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

Juvenile Offenders.

In Bathurst the Police Magistrate or the Justices of the Peace are empowered to hold a Juvenile Court. The occasions are rare. The imposition of imprisonment is avoided as far as possible and, when imposed, special prison arrangements are made.

Fines and Probation.

Time is practically always given for the payment of fines. There is no regular probation system with paid probation officers, but since the Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance came into force, early in 1931, it has been found possible to apply the principles of the Probation of Offenders Act 1907 to the work of the Bathurst Police Court. In the Protectorate, native law and custom operate in the treatment of offenders. Most offences are punished by small fines. Corporal punishment is practically never imposed by any court, Colonial or Protectorate. With regard to the Protectorate, all sentences of more than 14 days imprisonment must be served in the Bathurst Gaol.

*Statistics for the year 1931.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	12	1 acquittal	—	11
Police Court ...	681	114	10	557
Protectorate Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	202	11	Nil	191
South Bank Province ...	445	31	5	409
MacCarthy Is. Province	427	40	6	381
Upper River Province ...	211	18	Nil	193

Civil.

Supreme Court	...	...	36 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	100 cases
Court of Requests	...	...	1,008 cases

POLICE.

The Police Force is an armed body under the charge of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors and 131 other ranks, including 26 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of St. Mary, the Force is also responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of Weights and Measures, traffic control, fire-fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers"),

*Maintenance of Law and Order,
1931 Statistics.*

Court cases dealt with	...	...	625
Prosecutions conducted	...	...	540
Convictions obtained	...	...	501
Inquest summonses served	...	...	19
Warrants executed	...	...	16
Summonses and Subpoenas served	...	...	395

Issue of Licences, 1931.

Motor Vehicle	...	...	...	291
Dog	...	...	...	154
Firearms	...	...	...	249
Domestic Servant	...	...	...	304
Motor Driver	...	...	...	288
Liquor	...	...	...	16
Entertainment	...	...	...	24

Traffic Control.

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Finger Print Department.

This Department, which was organized in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Weights and Measures, are dealt with in Chapter XI.

Relations with the Public.

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

Training.

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Fire drill.
- Physical training.
- Musketry.

Health.

The health of the Force during 1931 was good.

Band.

The public concerts given twice weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

PRISON.

In the Gambia there is only one prison which is situated on St. Mary's Island in a good position. The buildings, which were formerly used as an isolation hospital, were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three Association Wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The Warders are accommodated close to the Prison.

Staff.

The staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and nineteen other African warders.

Health.

The Prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1931 was good, the daily average number of sick being 1.22, or 1.57 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

Visiting Committee.

The Prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present Committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the senior African Unofficial Member of Legislative Council and the Land Officer. In addition, all the Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the Prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

Juvenile Offenders.

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to Prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

Female Prisoners.

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

Employment of Prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking, etc., the prisoners are also employed on minor public works under the supervision of Warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1931, 7,422 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

Prison Offences.

The discipline during 1931 was good, only seven offences being recorded. Seven prisoners escaped and of these three prisoners are still at large.

Admissions and Discharges.

During the year 1931 the admissions totalled 698 and the discharges 628. The average daily number of prisoners was 77.5.

CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1931 the following Legislation was enacted:—

Ordinances:—

1. The European Officers' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance.
2. The Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance.
3. The Intestate Estates (Amendment) Ordinance.
4. The Urban District and Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance.
5. The Cinematograph Ordinance.
6. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.
7. The Public Officers' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance.
8. The Registration and Licensing of Domestic Servants (Amendment) Ordinance.
9. The Town of Bathurst (Amendment) Ordinance.
10. The Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance.
11. The Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance.
12. The Stamp Ordinance.
13. The Appropriation Ordinance.
14. The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance.
15. The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance.
16. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are :—

- (1) The Stamp Ordinance, which imposed Stamp duties on various instruments and which follows the lines of Stamp Ordinances in force elsewhere. Hitherto there have been no stamp duties in the Colony.
- (2) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance providing for the levying of export duty on all goods etc., exported from the Colony irrespective of whether those goods are or are not the produce or manufactures of the Colony.

The subsidiary legislation was as follows:—

Rules and Regulations:—

1. The Immigration Restriction Regulations.
2. The Education (Amendment) Rules.
3. The Police Regulations.
4. The European Officers' Pensions Regulations.
5. The Public Officers' Pensions Regulations.
6. The Amending Rules of the Supreme Court.
7. The European Officers' Pensions (No. 2) Regulations.
8. The Postal Regulations.
9. The Bathurst Market Regulations.

10. The Weights and Measures Regulations.
11. The Quarantine Regulations.
12. The Public Health Regulations.
13. The Electric Light Regulations.
14. The Public Health (No. 2) Regulations.
15. The Town of Bathurst (Building) Regulations.

Orders :—

- No. 1, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1924 exempting wireless receiving sets and wireless component parts other than electric batteries from import duty.
- Nos. 6 and 12, made under section 12 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1928 declaring Di-hydro-morphinone and its salts and any preparation, admixture etc. containing any proportion of it and also the salts of Di-hydro-codeinone to be dangerous drugs.
- No. 8, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1924 imposing import duties on various imported goods etc. and amending and otherwise altering the existing rates of duty on imported goods.
- No. 9, made under section 39 of the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916, prohibiting the importation of "Eley 'Rocket' Shotgun Cartridges".
- No. 13, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924 reducing the export duty on groundnuts from £1 to 10/- per ton.
- No. 14, made under section 39 of the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916, allowing the importation of left-hand drive motor vehicles.
- No. 15, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924, exempting "Books, stationery and apparatus generally for the use of educational establishments, and articles required for outdoor games intended exclusively for the use of such establishments" from import duty.

Bye Laws :— Nos. 1 & 2 of 1931, made by the Navigation and Pilotage Board.

There is no legislation in the Gambia dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or provision for sickness, old age etc.

CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1922	£243,603	£252,419
1923	229,688	211,317
1924	208,613	203,635
1925	189,086	271,836
1926	214,181	213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487

Public Debt.

The only Debt outstanding is the small balance of the Loan to the Colony from the West African Currency Board in connexion with the demonetization of the French five-franc pieces. Of the loan of £187,893 which was made in 1922, £182,184 has now been repaid.

Assets.

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December 1931	... £64,908
(b) Reserve Fund	... 51,840
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	... 10,023
	£126,771
Outstanding Currency Board Loan and Interest	5,893
Total Assets	... £120,878

Taxation.

The main sources of Revenue from Taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows :—

	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
<i>Customs Import Duties.</i>					
Ad-Valorem :—	£7,522	£12,509	£14,510	£33,706	£26,797
Specific :—					
Kola Nuts	22,319	24,471	24,973	31,210	44,795
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,678	4,291	3,469	4,667	3,158
Soap ...	451	712	646	1,253	890
Spirits ...	2,587	4,911	4,856	6,990	5,582
Tobacco ...	9,954	11,492	12,264	12,846	17,347
Wines ...	2,080	2,840	2,776	4,447	3,763
Other Articles	7,503	3,553	4,332	7,621	5,414
Parcel Post	572	839	837	819	799
<i>Customs Export Duty.</i>					
Ground-Nuts	66,321	74,309	55,733	73,809	64,342
<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£121,987	£139,927	£124,396	£177,368	£172,887
Port Dues	2,959	4,042	4,355	5,049	4,668
Yard Tax	10,179	11,073	11,665	7,065	7,639

Trade Licences	2,360	3,413	3,662	4,664	4,727
Other Licences					
Liquor & Motor Car etc.	1,911	2,594	2,454	2,758	2,228
TOTAL	£139,396	£161,049	£146,532	£196,903	£192,149

Customs Tariff.

During the year a New Tariff Ordinance was enacted imposing duties on certain articles, which were formerly duty-free, and increasing the rates on certain other articles. The present Tariff levies an *Ad-Valorem* duty of 10 per cent on all articles not otherwise exempt or subject to a specific rate of duty, with the exception that an *Ad-valorem* duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied on Aircraft and accessories and on manufactured Cotton Goods of 15 per cent.

The principal articles on which a Specific duty is levied at the rates shewn against them, are as follows :—

Bags and sacks (empty) 5/- per 100; Beads (other than Coral) 6*d* per gross; Beers 1/- per Imperial Gallon; Candles 6/- per 100 lbs; Cement 8*d* per 400 lbs; Corrugated iron sheets £1. 12. 0 per ton; Kola nuts 4*d* per lb; Lime 2/- per ton; Motor Cars £5 each; Motor Cycles £1 each; Bicycles 10/- each; Matches 2/- per gross; Oils, Kerosene 4*d* per Imperial Gallon; Motor Spirit 4*d* per Imperial Gallon; Paints and Colours 3/- per 100 lbs; Rice 2/- per Cwt; Salt 1/- per Cwt; Soap, Toilet 4/- per 100 lbs; Soap (other than Toilet) 4/- per Cwt; Potable Spirits 25/- per Imperial Gallon; Perfumed Spirit 10/- per Imperial Gallon; Twine 16/- per Cwt; Tobacco, Unmanufactured 1/- per lb; Cigars 5/- per lb; Cigarettes 1/- per 100; Cigarettes of unusual size 4/- per lb; Other manufactured tobacco and snuff 4/- per lb; Wines, sparkling 5/- per Imperial Gallon, still, in bulk in packages of not less than 20 Imperial Gallons $\frac{1}{6}$ per Gallon, in bottles or other packages less than 20 Imperial Gallons 3/- per Gallon; Wood and Timber, undressed £1 per 1,000 sup. ft., dressed £1:1:0 per 1,000 sup. ft.

Excise and Stamp duties.

There are no Excise Duties.

Up to the end of 1931 no Stamp Duties have been imposed but under the Stamp Ordinance, No. 12 of 1931, which came into operation on the 14th January 1932, provision is made for charging Stamp Duties in respect of certain instruments, the principal items being :—

Admission as a Barrister, Solicitor or Notary Public	£10	0	0
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement not otherwise charged	...	...	...
Award—Over £10 to £50	...	0	0
„ „ £50 to £100	...	0	1
Every additional £50 or part thereof	...	0	0
Bill of Exchange—Payable on demand etc.		0	0
Others not exceeding £10		0	0
Over £10 to £25	...	0	0
Every additional £25 or part thereof		0	0
Bills of Lading or Receipt for goods &c. to be carried beyond the Gambia	...	0	0

Bonds for payment of any sum not exceeding £100	0	5	0
Every additional £25 or part thereof	0	1	0
Bonds of Indemnity etc. not for a specified sum	0	5	0
Conveyances and other Assignments of Property			
For every £25 or part thereof	0	1	0
Leases and Agreements for leases for tenancy or occupancy of any lands or buildings annual rental not exceeding £10	0	0	6
Over £10 to £20	0	1	0
„ £20 „ £50	0	2	0
„ £50 „ £100	0	3	0
Every additional £50 or part thereof	0	2	0
Notarial Act of any kind whatever	0	1	0
Powers of Attorney	0	5	0
Receipt for payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	2

Government is exempt in cases where a private concern would be liable for payment of duty; other exemptions include receipts for salaries and allowances and certain banking transactions.

Yard Tax.

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed :—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than 4 Huts
 or Houses 4/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the Yard 1/-
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than
 a member of the family of owner or occupier ... 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not a
 member of the family of the owner or occupier
 and who cultivates public land ... 6/-

The Revenue from which during the last five years has been as follows :—

	£
1927	7,639
1928	7,065
1929	11,666
1930	11,073
1931	10,179

This tax is collected by the Commissioners with the assistance of Chiefs, the latter receiving a percentage of the tax.

CHAPTER XVI LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are carried out in regard to lands already leased, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the Town of Bathurst etc.

Grants and Leases of land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres, or Wharf Towns as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2. 10. 0. per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents collected by Government on public lands in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £8,212 for the year 1931, whilst £299 were received in respect of fees for subletting and surveys. In 1930 the rents and rates amounted to £8,204 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £207. Expenditure amounted to £2,193 in 1931 as compared with £2,228 in 1930.

Activities during 1931:—

The principal activities of the Department were:

Surveys.

In addition to the survey of plots required for trading purposes at various wharf towns in the Protectorate the following surveys were also made :—

The aeroplane landing-ground at Cape St. Mary.

The town of Jawarra.

Wuli Agricultural Station.

Maps and Plans.

Over 300 plans were prepared in addition to the revision and sun-printing of existing plans. A map was made showing roads in the Gambia and adjacent territories and another of the Kombo roads system. The map of the Gambia was revised in part for printing in England.

Grants and Leases.

Ninety-three grants and leases were prepared.

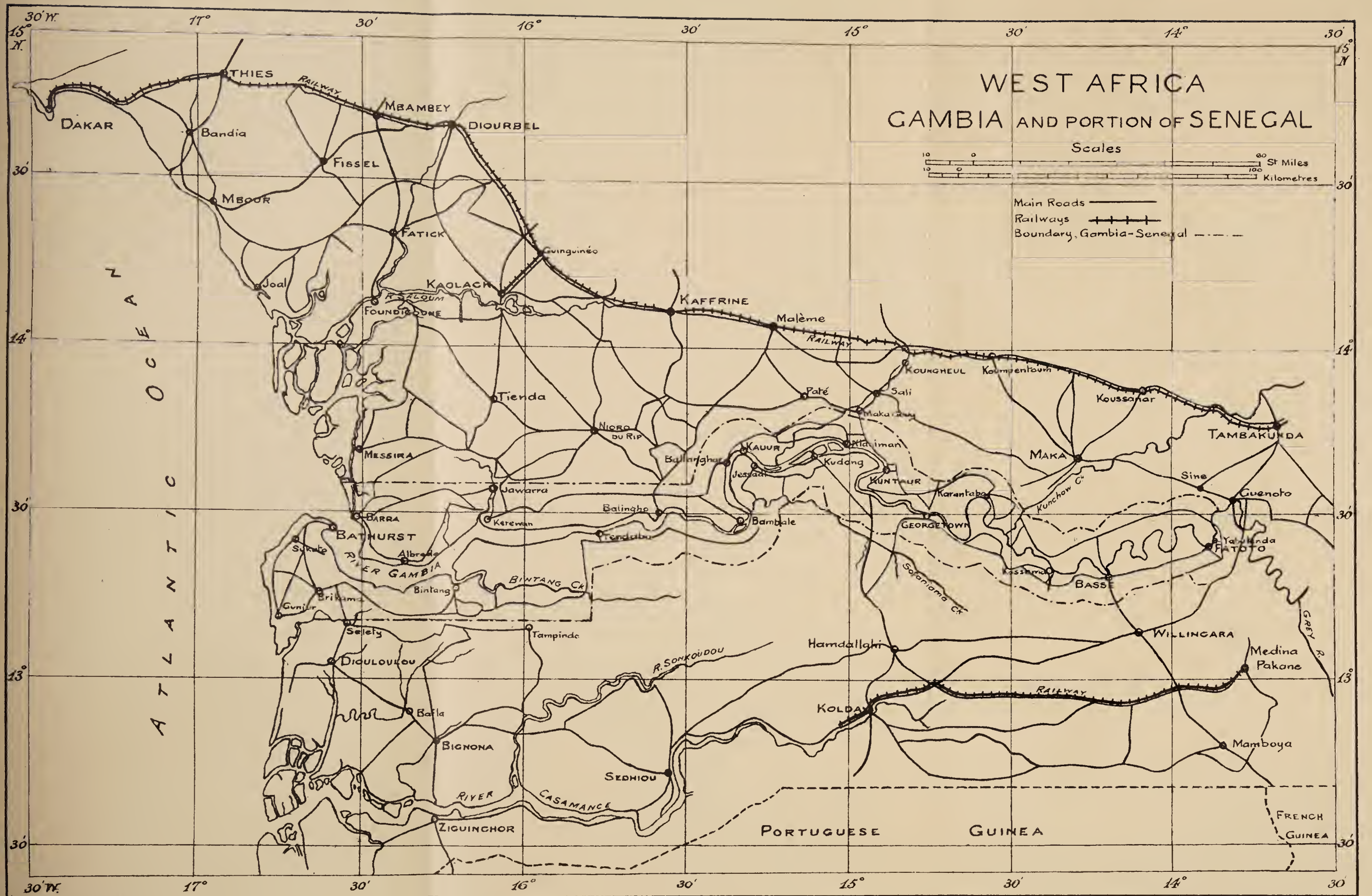
Rates Assessment ; Bathurst.

The Rating List for 1931 was completed early in the year and that for 1932 was prepared. In connexion with the latter some 550 properties were visited and assessed.

APPENDIX.

The following are the principle firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia:—

Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any.)
United Africa Co. Ltd.	Wellington Street	Africa House, Kingsway, London. W.C. 2.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijaux, Bordeaux.
Etablissements Vezia	do.	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
Maurel Freres S. A.	do.	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	—
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street	—



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1930, to May, 1931. (E.M.B. 41.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
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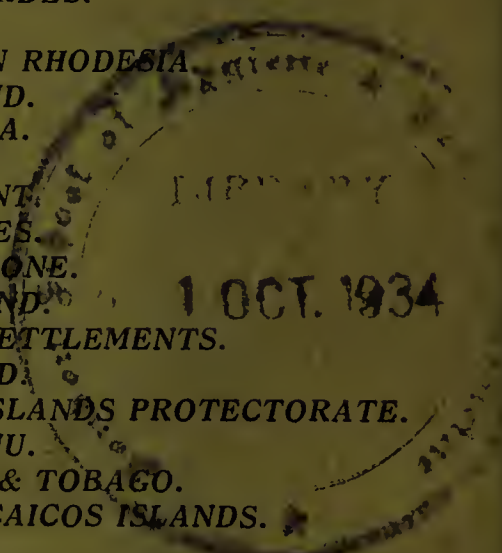
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